Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

VOL. VI.] SATURDAY, MAY 17, 1806. [No. 1603.

☞ SALES AT VENDUE.

On every *Tuesday* and *Friday*,
WILL BE SOLD,
At the Vendue-Store,
Corner of Prince and Water streets,
A Variety of DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES, &c.

[Particulars of which will be expressed in the bills of the day.]

All kind of goods which are on limitation and the prices of which are established, can at any time be viewed and purchased at the lowest limitation and prices.

Philip G. Marsteller, V. M.

A constant Trader.

For LIVERPOOL, direct,

The substantial, fast sailing
SHIP
William & John,
Thomas Woodhouse, Master.

To sail about the 20th instant.—For freight of a few hundred barrels or passage, (having good accommodations) apply to the Master on board, John Janney, or the subscriber.

JAMES PATTON.

May 9. 120th

GERMAN GOODS.

A few bales and cases of Baging, brown Rolls, Hessians, Oznaburgs, Platillas and Dowlas, for Sale, at moderate prices.

ALSO,
The schooner

HENRIETTA,

. In complete order for sea, burthen five hundred and fifty barrels.

RICKETTS, NEWTON & Co.

May 6 12t

THE SUBSCRIBER

Wants to Charter,

A vessel of about 1500 barrels burthen, for *CORK and a MARKET*; to which immediate dispatch will be given—the cargo being all ready to go on board.

James Patton.

WHO HAS FOR SALE,
At his Warehouse. Conway's wharf.
New-York prime Beef and Pork.
Also, Southern Pork, of good quality—with a few pipes of old Cognac Brandy.

February 12. d

JUST IMPORTED,

Per ship WILLIAM MURDOCH, *from London,*
A PARCEL OF
SPRING GOODS,
Amongst which are
Printed Calicoes and Cambrics,
Narrow cord, tape stripe, and cambric dimities,
Cotton chambrine, and chambray muslins,
Plain and figured Italian sarsenets,
Plain jaconet and cambric muslins,
A great variety of fashionable fancy muslins, shawls, veils, and handkerchiefs,
Hosiery, silk gloves, &c. &c.
FOR SALE BY
Richard Veitch & Co.

May 13 d1m

N. B. Many of the above GOODS are in suitable packages for the West India market, and entitled to Drawback.

JAMES PATTON,

Has for sale on board the William and John, laying at Conway's wharf.

503 sacks blown salts,
2500 bushels ground alum do.
1200 pieces stone ware,
2 crates assorted queens ware.

May 10 d2w

Twenty Dollars Reward.

Absconded, on Saturday last, from the subscriber's house near town,

A Negro Man, named *Reuben*,

Formerly a STAGE DRIVER, *and well known about town.*

FIVE DOLLARS reward will be given for taken in or about town, where he is supposed to be lurking, (an old habit) and TWENTY DOLLARS if 50 miles from town, and proportionably for a less distance.

William Hodson.

May 3. d

Printing, in its various branches, handsomely executed at this office.

Cottom & Stewart
Have received a large supply of
PAPER HANGINGS,
Of various figures and of the newest fashions.
April 29. d

TUNIS CRAVEN,

Has just received by the latest arrivals a hand. some assortment of
SPRING GOODS,
—AMONG WHICH ARE—

Colonade Mull Muslins
Diagonal laced and pequet ditto
Cut gauze, japanned and honey-comb do.
Plain and figured leno
Pequet crape
Plain cambric, jaconet and mull muslins
Plain & colored hair-corded cambric
India & British book muslin
Do. do. handkerchiefs
Leno veils
Lace cambric and tambored mull shawls
Honey-comb and imperial fatinet do.
Undressed ginghams, chintz and calicoes
Silk and cotton chambrays
Italian Mantuas
Ribands
Italian sewing silk
Silk and cotton hosiery
Ladies' extra long silk and kid gloves
Habit do.
York tanned do.
Pic nic mits
Mens' gloves
Adelphi cotton in boxes
Wood's superfine cloths & cassimeres
Marseilles waistcoating
Nankeens
4-4 and 7-8 Irish linen
Shirting cotton
Long lawns
Linen Cambricks
Umbrellas
Bandanna handkerchiefs
Platillas
Dowlas
Creas
Ticklenburgh
Osnaburghs and rolls
Baftas
Gurrahs and
Selampoore.

ALSO,
FRESH TEAS,
Of a superior quality, in small Leaden canisters and by the pound.
May 6. d

24 hogsheads retailing Molasses
24 do. Sugar, of good quality
26 barrels Beef, Salem inspection
1 pipe London Particular Madeira Wine
5 boxes Cotton Cards
2 sacks Sago
2 do. Liquorice Root
Barrels of Clover and herds Grass Seed
A quantity of red Spal Leather, and
100 Shares Marine Insurance Stock,
For Sale, by
Benjamin Shreve, jun.

April 26. d

PUBLIC SALE.

By virtue of a deed of trust from Daniel M'Carty to the subscribers, to secure the payment of a sum of money due from the said Daniel M'Carty to Jonathan and Mahlon Scholfield, will be sold at public auction, on the premises, to the highest bidder, for ready money, on the 31st day of this present month, part of that Tract of land called Mount Air, whereon the said McCarty now lives, lying upon Accotinque Creek, in the county of Fairfax, adjoining Gardner's Mill Land, distant about 11 or 12 miles from Alexandria. The sale to commence at 12 o'clock.

Phineas Janney,
Andrew Scholfield.

May 7. dtf

PUBLIC SALE.

PURSUANT to a decree of the superior court of chancery, held at Richmond, will be exposed to sale, TWO TRACTS OF LAND, in the county of Loudoun, the property of *Thomas Atwood Diggs*, Esq One called the Valley Tract, containing about 1097 acres, lying about three miles from Leesburg—the other called the Green Hill Tract, lying on the Potomac river, near the Blue Ridge, and supposed to contain about 1946 acres. These lands are to be sold for the purpose of raising the sum of about six thousand dollars, due from the said Thomas A. Diggs to certain creditors in the decree mentioned. The sale will be made to the highest bidder for ready money, and will commence on the 13th day of June next, in the town of Leesburg, and county of Loudoun.

Thomas Swan,
W. C. Selden, } *Commissioners.*

April 22. dtf

☞ THE Subscriber and possessor of the above advertised Lands thinks it proper to warn any person who may incline to purchase under the above decree (which was obtained in the most secret manner and totally unknown to him) that he will not give, or aid in any manner the procuring a title to perfect such sale; the attempt to which is a vague and ill-tempered effort.

Thomas A. Diggs.

April 24.

☞ The public are notified, and all persons are cautioned, against purchasing certain lands in Loudoun county, Virginia, decreed by the superior court of Chancery, to be sold as the property of Thomas Atwood Digges, and advertised by the commissioners, Swan and Selden, to be sold at Leesburg on the 13th day of June next; the fee of said estate being clearly vested in and belonging to William Dudley Digges, of Maryland, an infant under age.

ROBERT BRENT, attorney in fact for the estate of William Dudley Digges.

City of Washington, April 28. [May 7] dtf

Colston and Turner,
have received from New York, and are now opening at their *Linen Store*, on Royal street, opposite Mr. James Ruffel's,
AN ASSORTMENT OF
Irish Linens, Diaper Table Cloths,
brown Hollands, Platillas, and Ticklenburgs.
And daily expect,
Diapers, Checks, Hempens, Dowlas, Sheetings, Threads, &c.
Also for Sale,
A few chests of Imperial and Hyson Teas, of the latest importations—and 50 sacks of Liverpool Salt.

May 9. d

BOTTLED BEER.

To-Morrow morning, at 7 o'clock. And, if encouraged, each succeeding morning,
A dray with BOTTLED BEER
will go about town:

When the citizens may supply themselves with that wholesome beverage at six pence per bottle, to be paid for on delivery.

☞ Orders from the country and shipping orders will be executed on the shortest notice.—Apply to

T. CRUSE.

May 8.

NOTICE.

By virtue of a deed of trust from *Michael Steiber to John D. Westcott* and the subscriber, to secure the payment of a sum of money, &c. due from the said Michael Steiber to Jacob Geiger, will be exposed to sale, at public auction, for ready money, upon the premises, on THURSDAY, the 29th day of May instant, a LOT of GROUND, situate on the east side of Royal street, between King and Prince streets, in the town of Alexandria, fronting on Royal-street 36 feet and extending backwards 103 feet 5 inches; upon which are erected two good Frame Houses and Back Buildings. This Lot is subject to a ground rent of ninety dollars per annum.

JOHN LONGDEN.

May 6 dtf

☞ *REMOVAL.*

T. CRAVEN has removed his Store, next door to *Mott's tavern*; where he offers for Sale a general assortment of
DRY GOODS,
And daily expects a further Supply.

April 3.

WM. HODGSON

Has for Sale,
2 boxes 7-8 Cotraine Linens
13 hogsheads Claret, suitable for the West-India market, and entitled to drawback
14 cases first and second quality Claret, 12 bottles each
Marble Mortars of different sizes
7 cases best Lucca Oil
10 marble Chimney pieces
1000 bushels Liverpool fine and St. Ubes Salt.

April 30. d

Received, this Day,

And for Sale, on very low terms,
15 hogsheads first quality Muscovado Sugar.
2 boxes Irish Linens, Colerains, assorted.

James Sanderson.

April 9. d.

FRESH TEAS.

Now landing from on board the brig Harmony from New York.

12 chests Young Hyson,
5 do. Hyson,
10 do. Hyson Skin, } *Of the latest Importation.*

Which will be sold on very moderate terms by
James Sanderson.

April 21. d

Just Received,

And for sale by the subscriber,
25 bales Cotton,
25 tierces Rice,
10 hhds. Jamaica Rum,
3000 wt. nice Bacon
100 casks Stone Lime,
20 dozen nice Castor Oil, in pint bottles,
1000 bushels Salt, suitable for the fisheries,
500 Spanish Hides, and Groceries as usual.

Mordecai Miller.

April 22. d

JOHN WATTS,

ALEXANDRIA;
Has just received, per the William Murdoch, (via Baltimore) from London, a complete assortment of
SPRING GOODS,
Which he will sell low for cash, or to punctual customers, viz.

Gentlemens' Silk and Cotton Hose
do. Silk and Leather Gloves
Ladies' Silk and Cotton Hose
Do. Silk and Leather Gloves
Silk and Cotton Chambray Muslins
3 8, 7 8 and 9 8 undressed Ginghams
Figured and plain Jaconet Cambricks
Plain and figured Jaconet Muslin
India Book Muslin
White and colored Cambrics
Plain and figured Leno Muslin
Leno Shawls and Veils
Italian Crapes and Lutestrings
London Chintzes and Calicoes
White and colored Jean
Cambric Dimities
First chop Long Nankeens
Marseilles Jean and Muslins Waistcoating
Brown and sea let Hardkoes
Real Madras Handkerchiefs
3 4, 4 4 and 8 4 Damask Shawls
Diaper Table Cloths
Russia Sheeting
White and brown Sheetings
Superfine Cloths and Cassimeres
2 pieces Salisbury Cloth
5 bales India Goods
7-8 and 4 4 Irish Linens
White and brown Platillas
Umbrellas and Parasols
German Ticklenburgs
White and brown Holls
Bed Ticking
Apron and Shirting Checks
Waldron's Glass and Cradling Scythes
Weeding Hoes assorted in casks
Gentlemens' best London Hats, &c. &c.

May 6. eo

CHARLES BENNETT,

Has imported per the Ship William and John, Captain Woodhouse, arrived here, and William Murdoch via Baltimore, and offers for Sale, on the usual terms,
A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF
SPRING GOODS,
VIZ.

SUPERFINE Cloths and Kerseymeres
Waistcoating, Dimothies, India Jeans
Cotton Kerseymeres, Grandrilles & Nankeens
Silk, Cotton, and thread Hosiery—among which are a few dozen of extra size
Black, white, and lead Pic Nic Silk Gloves
White and colored Cambries, Sarsenet do.
Silk and Cotton Chambrays, plain, figured and embossed
Printed, Cotton, and Linen Handkerchiefs—amongst the latter a few dozen Superfine White
Common and Superfine Shirting Cottons
Silk Cords, Cambric Buttons, Artificial Wreaths and Flowers
White and black Lace Veils, Leno do. 5 4, and 6 4 Shawls
Leno and Cambric Worked Muslins
Sewing Twine and Shoe Thread
Best English Hats, Common do.
Nails, Hoes, Spades
Cradling and Grass Scythes, &c. &c.

May 9. eo1w.eo2w.2aw1w

JUST LANDED,

From the sloop NANCY, *Captain* PAINE, *from* CHARLESTON,
30 *bales COTTON, of superior kind;*
With a quantity of
RICE AND INDIGO.
For Sale, by
E. GILMAN.

May 10. eo

FOR SALE,

PORK in barrels
New York prime and cargo BEEF
Hyson Skin and Souchong } TEAS
Russia DUCK, and
A few kegs ESSENCE OF SPRUCE, by
DAN'L. MURGATROYD.

May 6 eo

Second Dividend,

IN the case of *James Smith*, has been declared, of seven cents in the dollar, on all claims legally proven, payable by the subscriber in Dumfries, thirty days from the 14th instant.

Timothy Brundige,
Assignee.

Dumfries, April 19. (21) ec4w

CONGRESS
OF THE
UNITED STATES.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MONDAY, APRIL 7.

SPANISH AFFAIRS.

DEBATE

On the motion of Mr. J. Randolph to amend the secret journal, by inserting in it the message of the President of the 6th December.

CONTINUED.

MR. J. RANDOLPH. It is not my wish, Mr. Speaker, to trespass on the patience of the house. But I think it necessary to explain what I am sure the house has not well understood; for my positions have been grossly perverted, whether intentionally or not I will not undertake to say. Gentlemen opposed to us act a very strange & inconsistent part. They will not give credit to a private individual as to a conversation had with a head of department. I do not wish them. I only stated that conversation as a reason for saying that I had withdrawn my confidence. And will gentlemen say I am bound, when evidence has come to my private knowledge, which is sufficient to damn any man, to legislate on a principle of confidence. When I find misrepresentations made to the public and insinuations of the most despicable kind on this floor, I come out, and call on any man to deny what I have stated. They cannot —they dare not—for I take it for granted no man will declare in the face of the nation a wilful falsehood. But while gentlemen will not give credit to what has fallen from one individual, they have no hesitation in giving credit to an individual member for the whole course of the government. My opinion is that the government knowing the caveat entered by Spain, and knowing that Lausat was not authorised to receive the country for Spain, which they claim, and that France refused to deliver it by metes and boundaries—I say, my opinion is, that the claim of Spain to the country between the Mississippi and the Perdido is a good claim; and I adduce this as one instance of misconduct on the part of the government. But this is only an opinion of *my own*. The government, on the contrary, lay claim to the country, and press their claim abroad. When the executive say we have a right to the country, the question is, whether, when they have taken that ground, you will give them money to buy the country, or in other words, to buy peace. I say no. If on the contrary, the government had shewn the validity of the claim of Spain, I should not, perhaps, have hesitated to give the money. I do not absolutely say that I should.—— While gentlemen say the opinion of an individual is not to be relied on, they justify the government by that opinion, at the same time that the government tell you their opinion is directly opposite. If the government had acted on those principles, the case would be directly the reverse of what it is. But they decided that the country did belong to the United States, and they are bound to act on this principle, or magnanimously abandon it. I hope, therefore, hereafter, that gentlemen will justify the government in its foreign relations on the principles avowed by it, and not on principles of a hostile nature.

In my opinion it is of the first importance that the message should be published from a material fact which took place in this house. A member in his place told you that the course recommended by a particular individual was consonant with the secret wishes of the executive. I did then reprehend that language as the most unconstitutional and reprehensible ever uttered on this floor. I did believe that the people of the United States possessed as free a constitution as the British people, and I had hoped freer; and I knew that such language had in the British parliament been considered as reprehensible, and had bro't forward a vote of indignation in that body. I allude to the case where the king's name was used for the purpose of throwing out Mr. Fox's India bill. I then reprobated this back stair's influence, this double dealing, the sending one message for the journals and newspapers, and another in whispers to this house. I shall always reprobate such language, and consider it unworthy of any man holding a seat in this house. I had always before flattered myself that it would be a thousand years hence before our institutions would have given birth to these Charles Jenkinson's in politics. I did not expect them at this time of day, and I now declare it important, in my opinion, that the message should be published, that the public may be enabled to compare the official, with the inofficial message which decided the vote.

There is another reason for its publication. The gentleman from Pennsylvania has said there is no mention of France on the journals; and that we have no cause of complaint against France. I wish the publication of the message to prove what causes of complaint we have against France. Let men of sense take a view of all the papers, and I am willing to abide the issue —it is said France has done us no injury —that the bubble is burst. We are told that this is a plain answer to all the speeches made on this floor. Permit me to say the gentleman (Mr. Eppes) has given a plain answer to all the speeches delivered on this floor—it was impossible to have given a plainer answer to them. He says I will vote with you, but I will make a speech against you. Permit me to say, this is the first time I would not rather have his vote than his speech. After this speech there can be no doubt as to the issue of the question. I will go further; after the adjournment on Saturday there could be no doubt. Saturday, it seems, is an unfortunate day, on which no expedition is to be undertaken, no forlorn hope conducted.

The same gentleman has said that we pursued precisely the same course in 1803 as in 1805, and for obtaining the same object. He says the same course is now pursued; and yet he says he will not undertake to say the cases are not dissimilar. Put this and that together, and what do you make of it? The cases are decidedly dissimilar. In 1803 there was no existing misunderstanding between the American and French governments with regard to our differences with Spain. Those differences had started up like a mushroom in the night. We made an appropriation to purchase the Floridas: To buy them—from whom? from their rightful owner. The circumstances would have been similar if the U. States had given money to France to compel Spain to form a treaty with us, then the national honor would have received a deadly wound. But there was nothing of this sort in the formation of the treaty then made. Spain, under the operation of causes, in which we had no agency, transferred Louisiana to France, and France transferred it to us. But this is not now the case. We are told that Spain is no longer an independent power, but is under the control of France What follows? That France is the aggressor on us, which proves every thing I have alledged.

There is another thing to be observed The public have been given to understand that two millions have been appropriated for the purchase of the Floridas. This is not so: The appropriation is only *towards* doing something; but what that is, is not defined by law. Now if in 1803, we appropriated two millions for the purchase of the Floridas, and did not get them, what security is there now that by making an appropriation in the same language we shall obtain them? Although the persons making the appropriation are not the same identical beings, those applying the sum appropriated are. I do not believe that we shall get the Floridas. In this I may be mistaken. I hope I shall be: for after having descended to prostitute the national character, let us at least receive the wages of iniquity.

But gentlemen enquire, will you become the guardians of Spain? This is a mistake which has run through every attempt at argument I have heard. We never professed to be the guardians of Spain. We profess to be the guardians of our own honor. We care not for France trampling on Spain. Let her pick her pockets for what we care; but if we instigate her to it, it is no longer a mere question between France and Spain, but a question in which our own honor is engaged, which is at once mortgaged & gone.

Until the gentleman from Virginia got up, I confess that, what with my exhausted state, the badness of the air, and the tenuity of the arguments of gentlemen, so excessively light that they at once vanished in thin air, that I had not a word to say: for it is not to be supposed that I intended to reply to any thing offered by the gentleman behind me. If I am to fall let me fall in the face of day, and not be betrayed by a kiss: I mean no profane allusion. I shall do my duty as an honest man. I came here prepared to co-operate with the government in all its measures. I told them so. But I soon found there was no choice left, and that to co-operate in them would be to destroy the national character. I found I might co-operate, or be an honest man: I have therefore opposed, and will oppose them. Is there an honest man disposed to be the go-between, and to carry down secret messages to this house? No: It is because men of character cannot be found to do this business, that agents must be got to carry things into effect, which men of compromitted character will not soil their fingers or sully their characters with.

One word on the subject of voting on inofficial notice, on the representations of individuals, in the place of communications officially received from the officers of the executive department. I have always considered the executive in this country as standing in the same relation to the two houses, that the minister or the administration bore to the legislature under governments similar to our own. I have always considered that the responsibility for public measures rested more particularly on them. For those measures they are answerable to the people; and to me it has been a subject of peculiar regret (I do not speak of the general character of the constitution) that they have not a seat on this floor. For whatever may be supposed to be my feelings as to the members of the administration, I am ashamed when I see their fame and characters committed to such hands, as we are in the daily habits of witnessing. If their measures are susceptible of justification, I should like to have a justification, at their own hands, instead of hearing Yazoo men defend them.—— Much less did I expect, on such an occasion, to hear a Yazoo man, assigning his motives for a vote on a totally different subject, and this in justification of a man with whom he is connected by ties of consanguinity. This reminds me of the intention imputed to me to bring forward an impeachment against a great officer of state. This, however, is so far from being the truth, that I appeal to those who heard me whether I did not declare that I washed my hands of impeachments; that I was done with them. No; I will neither directly, nor indirectly, have any thing to do with them. But I will in all questions that shall come before this house, discuss the public character and conduct of any public agents from a secretary to a constable; and I will continue to do it, until it shall be admitted by the constitution, that the king can do no wrong. I say I wish the heads of departments had seats on this floor.—— Were this the case, to one of them I would immediately propound this question.—— Did you, or did you not, in your capacity of a public functionary tell me, in my capacity of a public functionary, that France would not suffer Spain to settle her differences with us, that she wanted money, but we must give her money, or take a Spanish or French war? And did I not answer, that I was neither for a war with Spain or France, but in favor of defending my country? I would put that question to him——I would put this question to another head of department. Was or was not an application made to you for money to be conveyed to Europe to carry on any species of diplomatic negociation there? I would listen to his answer, and if he put his hand on his heart, and like a man of honor said no, I would beleive him, though it would require a great stretch of credulity. I would call into my aid faith not reason, and believe where I was not convinced. I would then turn to the first magistrate of the nation, and say, did you not buy Louisiana of France? Has France acted in that transaction in a *bona fide* manner? Has she delivered into your possession the country you believed you had bought from her? Has she not equivocated, prevaricated, and played off Spain against you, with a view of extorting money? I will answer for the reply. There cannot be the smallest doubt about it. I will put the whole business on this issue. All the difficulty has arisen from that quarter.

Yes, the bubble has burst! It is immaterial to us whether you publish the President's message or not. But it is material to others that you should; and let me add, the public will not be satisfied with the conduct of those, who profess to wish it published, while they vote against the publication. The public will not confide in such professions. Gentlemen may shew their bunch of rods, may treat them as children and offer their sugar plumbs; but all will not avail them, so long as they refuse to call for the dispatches of our ministers, and other documents, which, if published, would fix a stain on some men in the government and high in office, which all the waters in the ocean would not wash out. Gentlemen may talk of our changing, and chopping about, and all that. What is the fact? We are what we profess to be; not courtiers, but republicans, acting on the broad principles we have heretofore professed; applying the same rule with which we measured J. Adams to the present administration. Do gentlemen flinch from this, and pretend to be republicans? They cannot be republicans, unless they agree that it shall be measured to them, as they measured to others. But we are perhaps to be told that we have all become federalists; or that the federalists have become good republicans. This, however, is a charge which I am convinced the federalists will not be more anxious to repel, than we to be exonerated from. No, they will never become good republicans. They never did, they never will act with us. What has happened? They are in opposition from system, and we *pro hac vice*—as to this particular measure. Like men who have rolled it together, there is a kind of fellow-feeling between us. There is no doubt of it. But as to political principle, we are as much as ever opposed. There is a mark extraordinary by which to tell our principles. The Yazoo business is the beginning and the end, the alpha and omega of our alphabet. With that our differences began, and with that they will end, and I pray to God, that the liberties of the people may not also end with them.

[To be continued.]

PHILADELPHIA, May 14.

Yesterday arrived ship Active, captain Vernon, 30 days from Porto Cavello. Sailed from thence the 13th ult. at which time the alarm was subsiding, as no attempt had been made on the coast by Miranda, or any intelligence received from him. Information had been received there from La Guira to the 10th April, at which time the American vessels were loading.

From the Kentucky Gazette of April 16.

The letter from Fort Stoddart contains interesting accounts. We have seen other letters from below confirming the accounts of the hostile disposition of the Spaniards.

COPY

Of a letter from a gentleman of respectability, residing at Fort Stoddart on the Mobile, to a gentleman in this place, dated Fort Stoddart, on the Mobile, March 15, 1806.

"DEAR SIR,

"When I had last the pleasure of seeing you, I promised that I would give you some account of this country. I made the same promise to many other friends, but I have not yet fulfilled it in many instances on account of the political situation of this country; which I thought could not last long; but which as long as it does last, throws a very dark cloud over a country which is certainly possessed of many natural advantages, unknown to any new country in the United States. The general aspect of it, however, is by no means inviting; and, indeed, is peculiarly calculated to excite the disgust of a native of Kentucky. Instead of woods, variegated and enlivened by a wonderful variety of timber, one vast, uninterrupted sameness spreads over all the upland country, from the sea to Fort St. Stephens. Immense pine barrens stretch themselves in every direction. Yet, there is a majesty in the pine, and an elegance in the open green lawn, which appears at this season of the year, after the burning of the woods, together with such a beauty and variety in the flowery shrubs, which adorn the banks of the deep, clear rivulets, which pass every where through the country, that the mind, notwithstanding the general uniformity, cannot help being frequently impressed with the mixed sublimity and beauty of the scene. But the most important circumstance is, that these poor pine woods afford an inexhaustible range for hogs and cattle; which neither in winter or summer, are attended with any expense to the owner but that of occasionally keeping them together. Yet, you would scarcely believe it, but it is a real fact, nothing is more common, than for a man who has 500 cows, to be destitute of both milk and butter for the use of his family, and rather than take the pains of providing a little hay or fodder for their cows in the winter, they turn their calves out with them into the range, and send to New Orleans for coffee and sugar as a substitute, though they have neither cream nor butter to render this beverage agreeable. We want New England farmers, who understand cheese making, or rather, perhaps, the cheese makers of Switzerland, who might certainly soon make a handsome fortune.

"Kentucky has often been said to be the best poor man's country. I think so still. But this is a much better rich man's country; it is much better for a man who has half a dozen good working hands. He can get cash for what he raises. Corn sells at from 50 to 75 cents per bushel at this time. Pork, out of the woods, usually sells at six dollars per hundred, and cotton is now selling at four dollars per hundred in the seed, notwithstanding the duties of 12 per cent. demanded at Mobille, and the charges of sending it to Orleans. And though I have only spoken of pine barrens, yet, there are very valuable rich river bottoms; and above fort St. Stephens for forty miles, a very considerable intermixture of good upland (as I am well informed) which is tolerably rich, well wa-

…allies; or else the fo… …ch I am convinced is… …e anxious to repel, than … No, they will never … They never did, they … What has happened? … our system, and we *ought* … ticular measure. Like … together, there is a kind … us. There is no doubt … al principle, we are as … There is a much exact… … our principles. The … …ning and the end, the … alphabet. With that … nd with that they will … that the liberties of the … with them. … intended.]

…HIA, May 14.

…ship Active, captain … from Porto Cavello. … the 13th ult. at which … bsiding, as no attempt … e coast by Miranda, … eived from him. In… …eceived there from La … ril, at which time the … re loading.

Gazette of April 16.

…Fort Stoddart contains … We have seen other … confirming the accounts … tion of the Spaniards.

BY … gentleman of respecta… … Fort Stoddart on the … tleman in this place, … dart, on the Mobile, …

…the pleasure of seeing … at I would give you … country. I made the … any other friends, but … ed it in many instances … olitical situation of this … thought could not last … long as it does last, … cloud over a country … ssessed of many natu… …known to any new coun… …ates. The general as… … is by no means invit… … peculiarly calculated … of a native of Ken… …woods, variegated and … derful variety of tim… …interrupted sameness … upland country, from … Sepheus. Immense … themselves in every … re is a majesty in the … ce in the open green … s at this season of the … ing of the woods, to… …beauty and variety in … which adorn the banks … vulets, which pass eve… …the country, that the … ng the general uniform… …g frequently impressed … imity and beauty of the … ost important circum… …poor pine woods afford … ge for hogs and cattle; … ter or summer, are at… …pense to the owner but … keeping them together. … rcely believe it, but it … ng is more common, … has 500 cows, to be … lk and butter for the … and rather than take the … a little hay or fodder … e winter, they turn their … em into the range, and … ns for coffee and sugar … ugh they have neither … to render this beverage … ant New England farm… …d cheese making, or ra… …cheese makers of Swit… …t certainly soon make a …

…often been said to be … 's country. I think so … much better rich man's … h better for a man who … od working hands. He … what he raises. Corn … 75 cents per bushel at … out of the woods, usu… …llars per hundred, and … g at four dollars per hun… …notwithstanding the du… …, demanded at Mobille, … f sending it to Orleans, … only spoken of pine bar… …e very valuable rich ri… …above fort St. Stephens, … very considerable inter… …up-land (as I am well in… …tolerably rich, well wa…

…tered, and healthful, and selling at 2 dol… …lars per acre.

"But we are harrassed by the Spani… …ards. Since the Marquis de Cassa Calvo … and the other Spanish officers have been … ordered out of Louisiana, he and governor … Folk and Morales, have assembled at Mo… …bile (about forty miles south of this place) … and have determined to wreak their ven… …geance on us, the poor defenceless people … of Washington. They know that we want … sugar and rum, and flour, and tea, and … coffee; and they have therefore determin… …ed that no vessel shall go up the river, and … several accordingly, with provisions for … the troops and supplies for the people, have … been stopped at Mobile and forced to re… …turn to Orleans.

"They know that we have a great deal … of cotton on hand just ready for market; … and they have therefore determined that no … vessel shall come down the river, though … governor Folk has been so kind as to send … us word that he will buy all our corn and … pork. They know that we can match them … if we can act in concert with the rest of the … union, and receive the orders of govern… …ment; and they have therefore determined … that the mail boat to New-Orleans shall go … no longer; and as to the post by land, they … are aware that they can stop it, and ex… …amine the papers whenever they please. I … n, however, going to start through the … lderness this evening to New-Orleans, … the post rider.

… They know that we are at the mercy … Indians, and have therefore flatter… …n with presents, sent powder to … nd now it is confidently said, sent … very influential Spanish agent, … choctaw country. Of this I shall … the truth, as I expect to be at … e in five days. We have just … following solemn league and … hope it will be generally … is it be observed we shall … ead.

[Here follow the … resolutions entered into … by the citizens of … Washington county, not … to sell or furnish the … Spaniards with provi… …ions, &c.—published … in the Alexandria … Advertiser of April 2.]

"The Spaniards are … evidently making … every preparation for war. … Governor Folk … himself superintends the … building of a … block house and battery on … Dauphin Island, … at the mouth of Mobile bay. They are … about to build others on this side of the … town. The old commandant and his young … bucksome wife, lie every night in the fort, … for fear of being torn asunder by the ruffi… …ans of Washington county. The … under … growth has been cleared away all round the … town; centinels are kept round for three … miles, and a few nights ago, alarmed at … the appearance, they fired a platoon at a … lighter boy. But the people here have no … idea of disturubing them.

"As to our right to Mobile, no doubt I … believe can be entertained about it. As an … old settler observed to me a few days ago, … there is not even a sensible negro at Mo… …bile but knows that the Perdido was always … considered as the eastern boundary of Lou… …isiana."

NORFOLK, May 12.

Arrived, British ship Pomona, Bevenue, 66 days from London.

Ship Intrepid, Steed, 51 days from Liverpool. Left there bound for this port, ships Two Bro… …thers, Harishorne to sail in ten days; Caledonia, … Dickson, loading; George, ———, in a few … days; Intrepid, Smith, on shore, damaged; brig … Hamlet to sail in a few days. April 14, in lat. … 40, 20, long. 52, spoke brig St. Michael, … Ricks, of and for Baltimore, bound to Lisbon, … out 9 days; May 1, lat. 33, 57, long. 66, ship … Amphion, of Boston, 4 days from Charleston, … bound to Liverpool; 3d, lat. 34, 20, long. 68, … ship Traveller, of and from Philadelphia, bound … to Guadaloupe, out 2 days.

Ship Minerva, Hall, 15 days from Antigua. … The schr Belle, Hudgin, for East River, sailed … four days before. A number of vessels were de… …tained waiting for trial. May 1 in lat. 28, 21, … long. 70, 30, spoke ship Nymph, M'Rae, 16 … days from St. Domingo, bound to New-York.

Ship General Greene, Fairchild, 12 days from … Kenebunk.

Ship William P. Johnson, 41 days from the … Isle of May. Sailed in company with the ship … Pallinurus, for New Bedford. Left there, ships … Aberdeen of Norfolk; Halycon, of New York; … Hero, of do; Florenzo, of Scituate; Edward … Preble, of Freeport; Medford of Boston.

Brig Triton, Frazer, 15 days from Anti… …gua.

Notice is hereby given,

The Stockholders in the Bank of Potomac,

THAT a dividend of three per cent. has been declared on the capital stock, for the half year ending this day; which will be paid to them or their legal representatives, on Tues… …day next, the 13th instant.

By order of the President and Directors,

Charles Page, *Cashier.*

May 7. law3t

Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

SATURDAY, May 17.

In consequence of an express sent to the president on Friday last, to Monticello, Mr. Coles, his secretary, returned to the City of Washington this day, and we learn the president will follow in the course of next week.

Extract of a letter from the supercargo of the brig Gayosa, of New York dated New Orleans, April 11th.

"We were prevented from performing our intended voyage by the Spanish government, who peremptorily refused our passage up the Mobile river. We were ordered off after we had sent two petitions to the Governor and Intendant of the Floridas."

[The Gayosa was bound from New Orleans to Fort Stoddert, for the express purpose of getting a cargo of cotton for New Orleans.

From a respectable source, we learn that the emperor of the French is in treaty with Portugal, upon a subject of the first magnitude. When we say that he is in treaty with Portugal, we mean in appearance only, because it is not in the power of Portugal to resist his demands. It is stated that Portugal is to cede Goa to France, in consideration of which Spain is to cede the province of Gallicia to Portugal, and thereby give Portugal a sea coast from Cape St. Vincent the south west promontory of Portugal, to Cape Ortegal, the northern promontory of Spain.

The power of the British in India has long occupied the attention of the French governmen—to attack the British dominions in India, without having some strong hold in the country, would not afford much prospect of success. Goa is situated on the Malabar coast, and is a place of considerable strength, and from its situation well calculated to afford the means of annoying the British dominions in India.

When we say that the emperor of the French is in treaty, we would be understood as saying that the public is just about to be informed of this negociation, for we shall not be surprized to learn hereafter, that the fleet which sailed in December last, and was spoken near St. Helena, is gone upon this expedition.

[*Public Ledger.*]

From Relf's Philadelphia Gazette.

MR. RELF,

The following is a faithful translation of the letter of the elector of Bavaria to his Imperial Majesty of Austria from the original French; and is the more interesting, since the steps taken by that Prince a few days after writing this letter, do not at all correspond with its contents: for, in the night between the 6th and 10th of Sept. the Elector, with all his treasures left Munich, to repair to Wurtzburg, in Franconia, which was likewise the place of rendezvous for all his troops who, about the end of the same month, began their march to join the French, and attack the Austro-Russian armies. If you find it worthy of insertion in your paper, I think it will be agreeable to many of your readers.

I am, sir, yours, etc.

[TRANSLATED FROM THE FRENCH.]

Letter from His Electoral Highness of Bavaria, to his Imperial and Royal Majesty Francis II.

Nymphenburgh, Sept. 8, 1805.

I have ordered my minister to sign, this morning, a treaty with the Prince of Schwartzenberg, according to which I shall join my troops with those of your Imperial and Royal Majesty. In doing this, Sire, I have been willing to give you a proof of my inviolable attachment. Please to permit me at present to appeal to your paternal heart: My son, the hereditary electoral Prince, is at present in France: as I constantly believed in peace, I allowed him to travel first in Italy, and then in the southern provinces of France, where he finds himself at present. If I am obliged to march my troops against the French, my child is lost: but if, on the contrary, I remain tranquilly in my states, I shall obtain time to let him return. I therefore beg your Imperial and Royal Majesty, on my knees, to consent to my neutrality. I dare to engage my most sacred word, that my troops shall in nothing, hinder the operations of your army; and in case, (but which is by no means probable) your troops should be obliged to retreat, I swear and promise, to remain tranquil, and to undertake nothing. A father, driven to the most dreadful desperation, begs grace in favor of his son.—Your Imperial and Royal Majesty will please not to deny me this favor—I dare to flatter myself, that the Emperor of Russia will not be against it.

From London papers.

BRITISH NAVY.

The total number of ships in commission is 721; of which 128 are of the line; 15, from 50 to 44; 155 frigates; 176 sloops; 278 brigs.

It is said that among the changes likely to be adopted in the military department, one of the first to be carried into effect will be a reduction of the cavalry. It is conceived, that the saving made by this reduction, will go far towards defraying the expence of a great increase intended to be made in the infantry.

The produce of taxes alone for the year ending the 5th of January last, exceeded the amazing sum of forty five millions sterling.

A correspondence is reported to have been discovered between some French emigrants in this country, and the prefect of police, Fouche, to facilitate the progress of the French armies after landing in this country, in which case they were to be remunerated by a share of the plunder, and the restoration of their estates in France. A *cidevant* nobleman is said be implicated.

The predatory small craft of the enemy have, of late, been exceedingly on the alert. Scarcely a day passes that some ships is not captured in the channel; and so daring have the French privateers become, that they pursue our merchant vessels to the very mouth of the river. Eight vessels were on Friday captured by a small French lugger privateer, off the North Foreland, and sent for Dunkirk; three of them are stated to be colliers: Four other vessels were taken on Friday off Harwich.

The French privateers are fast sailing luggers; and in case of a calm or little wind, they are provided with sweeps, which renders it a matter of difficulty, if not impossibility, to come up with them. Besides, the plan they proceed upon is of a nature so secure, that it is a rare chance for our cruisers to get a sight of them. As soon as it is dusk they put out of Dunkirk, or the adjacent ports, whether favored by a breeze or not; by midnight they are in the track of our vessels passing up or down the channel, and seldom fail to pick up a prize or two, that pays them well for their active speculation. They have themselves very little to loose, for the privateer, and all on board, is seldom worth 200l. The temptation, on the other hand, is great, as they frequently capture vessels which, with their cargoes, are estimated at 20 000l.

EAST INDIES.

Marquis Cornwallis, among the numerous arrangements which he had made for conciliating the natives, by alleviating the burthens under which they labored, ordered that a contribution of three lacks of rupees, which had been levied at Barham pore, for the support of the troops, should be repaid to the inhabitants by instalments.

The late disaffection in the 6th regiment of native cavalry, was produced by some Arab emissaries of Holkar, who held out to the soldiers the most seductive promises. The discovery was made by an officer, to whom overtures were made by one of the traitors.

The ship George, from Bengal for Prince of Wales' island, having on board fire engines and 400 barrels of gun powder, has been taken, after a gallant defence, by La Pucelle, French privateer. The Nancy, in company, and similarly freighted, escaped, and had arrived at the island on the 26th of October.

The last accounts from Columbo state, that all the Malays who were taken at Candy, had been permitted to return to the British posts, after having been subjected to almost incredible hardships.

The projected attack on the Isle of France, although suspended by the recent occurrences in India, is by no means abandoned; and, at the date of the last account, the troops to be employed on the enterprize continued to approach the Malabar coast.

MAXIMS AND THOUGHTS.

IF a poor, wavering, and unfaithful human being would gladly attain an idea of an adequate inducement to self-mortification and virtue; where will he more easily find, or how could he *wish* more easily to find it, than in the doctrines of the gospel of CHRIST?

They hold out, to the truly *humble*, the gracious promises of peace and tranquility in the life which *now is*, and the infinitely more glorious promises of an eternal life to come! And that with an authority and plainness, no where else to be found!

The bulk of mankind seems pretty uniformly of the judgment, that they shall be ultimately dealt with according to their works, whether they shall have been good or evil: But notwithstanding this belief, and this verbal confession, it is an unhappiness very general, and much to be lamented, that they are living as without GOD in the world."

So far are many men, eminently gifted, from occupying with the talents of grace committed to their trust, that they seem more concerned to hide them in the earth (by works of darkness and sensuality) to their great reproach, and the greatest of all danger!

They seem so unmindful of the solemn day of retribution, as very seldom to think upon it with seriousness.

"I know," said Job, "thou wilt bring me unto death, and to the house appointed for all living." This acknowledgment, founded so fully on the convictions of every day, surely is the least that might be expected from every being who is himself the helpless object of such an operation!

Not this acknowledgment merely in a man's words, but a most tender and earnest solicitude is necessary, respecting an event which must separate his soul from his body, and bring him, in all his imperfection, to the most piercing scrutiny, and the most just decision!

The fading enjoyments of the present world may satisfy, for a moment, those who are regardless about their future existence in one which is eternal:

But of all possible enjoyments here, there is none which can bear a comparison with the enjoyment of that eternal LIGHT, that passeth all the understanding of disobedient men.

It is an enjoyment which gives to the mind of man the most delightful sensations, but cannot be described to the full.

The mind which has learned to delight in divine contemplation, and the love of the author of its being, has the most adequate, and indeed the only true and feeling conception of "the lifting up of the light of the divine countenance," in the inward firmament of the soul!

IN COMMON COUNCIL,
13th May, 1806.

RESOLVED,

THAT Council, having considered the petition on the subject of amending the law prohibiting theatrical exhibitions from the 15th of June to the 1st of November, are of opinion that it is inexpedient to amend said law.

Ordered, That the treasurer of the corporation pay out of the first money he receives for judgments against delinquents property that have been filled up or paved by the corporation, the sum of three thousand one hundred and thirty two dollars and forty one cents, with interest thereon, or so much thereof as shall then be due to the bank of Alexandria; and that the sum first received on said judgments be and is hereby appropriated and pledged for that purpose.

Ordered, That such part of the gutter on the south side of King street, from the east corner of Columbus to the east corner of St. Asaph street, as the street commissioners may deem necessary, be taken up and repaired, and that the sunken places on the county wharf be filled up.

Test. JAMES M. M'KEA, c. c.

St. Andrew's Society.

THE Members of the *St. Andrew's Society*, are requested to attend a stated quarterly meeting, to be held at John Gadsby's, on Tuesday Evening next, at 7 o'clock.

By order of the President,

John Ramsay, Sec'y.

May 17. d3t

WILL BE LANDED,

THIS DAY,

At Hewes and Miller's wharf,

The Cargo of the Sloop President,

From Guadaloupe—consisting of

Prime Green Coffee & Sugar:

Which will be sold low if immediate application is made to

Mordecai Miller.

May 17. d

The Sloop President,

Will be sold low, if immediate application is made to *M. M.*

FOR SALE,

By the subscribers,

Mould Candles, of a very superior quality, by the box

Window Glass, of different sizes

Bucellas Wine, in quarter casks

Lisbon Salt, and Willow Carpets

German Linens, of different descriptions.

ALSO,

100 hhds Maryland and Virginia Tobacco, part of which is well suited to the West India markets.

R. T. Hooe & Co.

May 12. eo6t

CHARLES SLADE

Has received his SPRING GOODS,

Consisting of a very general assortment of

HARDWARE.

May 14 eo3t

N. B. Have for sale a quantity of prime Bacon.

O. P. FINLEY,

FAIRFAX STREET;

Has imported in the William and John, Captain Woodhouse,

A large and general assortment of

Hardware, Cutlery, Saddlery, &c.

Which he will dispose of by wholesale and retail, on the accustomed terms to punctual customers.

May 15. d3w

Wanted to Purchase,

A FEMALE HOUSE SERVANT, who can come well recommended—from 20 to 25 years of age.

Apply to the Printer.

April 3. 3tawtf

MATHEW EAKIN,

Respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that

HE HAS COMMENCED MAKING

ICE CREAMS,

For the season—he has also

A few bushels of ICE for Sale.

ON HAND,

Twenty frails soft shelled Almonds, 50 do. Figs, of a superior quality, fresh Oranges, Lemons and English Walnuts, Anchovies and Olives, by the bottle and box, fresh Muscadel Raisins, in boxes, a quantity of fresh Citrons, and Sweet Meats, in boxes, Salad Oil and Lisbon Baskets, 300 bottles Martinique Cordials, and a general assortment of CONFECTIONARY, as usual.

May 6. 03w

BREWERY FOR SALE.

THE subscriber will sell all his interest in that extensive BREWERY in Alexandria, which he now occupies; of which there is eleven years of an unexpired lease to come from September next.

This Brewery is on an extensive plan, having two Copper Boilers of 1200 and 500 gallons, and every working utensil complete, with Malt House, Kiln and Mill.

To the capitalist this concern offers every inducement, who is skilled himself, or can procure a person skilled in brewing; as the business may be extended so as to become extremely valuable.

Proposals will be received to the first of July. Every necessary information may be had, and letters post paid attended to, by applying to

Thomas Cruse.

May 5. d&w&2awtf

FOR SALE,

THE HOUSE and LOT I live in, in the town of Alexandria, situated on Patrick-street, between King and Prince-streets, adjoining Mr. James Russel. The lot is 33 feet front and 100 feet deep. On this lot is erected a well finished two story frame house, 24 feet front and 31 feet deep; the back buildings are all of brick, and the lot well enclosed. Under the house is an excellent dry cellar; the house is well finished from the roof to the cellar. This property will be sold clear of all incumbrance.

ALSO,

One House and Lot, on Prince-street, on the paved part, in the same neighborhood; on which there is a well finished two story frame house with every necessary back building; the lot is well enclosed and is 25 feet front and 100 feet deep.—This lot pays a small ground rent. I will exchange the above mentioned property for lands in the western country, or dry goods for the greater part of the payment of this property. For further particulars apply to the subscriber living on the premises.

Robert Abercrombie.

May 2. 2w

TO RENT,

And possession will be given the 20th May,

A TWO STORY FRAME HOUSE, situate on Fairfax street, lately occupied by Mr. Davis, shoemaker. The stand is good, and having been occupied for a length of time by a person eminent in his business, renders it an eligible situation for a person of that business. For terms apply to

Thomas Irwin, or
John Adam.

May 3. eo

FOR SALE.

Two elegant Riding Chairs, with tops and harness complete;

On the most reasonable terms for cash or short credit——Apply to the PRINTER, or,

THOMAS WHITE, jun. Blacksmith.

April 8. eotf

NOTICE.

TO those who are indebted to the subscriber on account of the concern of *Powell* and *Denney*, as well as *Denney* and *Powell*, that all who do not pay off their notes or accounts or give their bonds with security, on or before the first day of May next, their notes and accounts will be put into the hands of an attorney indiscriminately.

Mr. LEVEN POWELL, jun. of Middleburg, is authorised to settle and receive the debts due on account of that concern, should any apply there in preference to the subscriber in this place.

Edmund Denney.

January 30. taw

JAMES KENNEDY, SEN.

KING-STREET,

RESPECTFULLY informs the public that he has received, from LEE & Co's Patent and Family Medicine Store, New-York, a fresh assortment of the following

Valuable Medicines,

Which are in high esteem and general use throughout the United States, many of them being sold cheaper than the drugs of which they are compounded could be purchased at a retail store.

☞ TAKE NOTICE

That J. Kennedy, sen. is appointed the only agent for ALEXANDRIA.

Dr. HAMILTON'S ELIXIR,

A sovereign remedy for Colds, Obstinate Coughs, Asthmas, Catarrhs, Sore Throats, and approaching Consumptions.

To Parents who may have children afflicted with the HOOPING COUGH,

This discovery is of the first magnitude, as it is an immediate relief, checks the progress, and in a short time entirely removes the most cruel disorder to which children are liable—The Elixir is so perfectly agreeable and the dose so small that no difficulty arises in taking it.

From LUTHER MARTIN, Esq. Attorney-General of the state of Maryland.

Gentlemen,

I comply with your request in stating my opinion of Hamilton's Elixir. It has been used in my family for two or three years past, with uniform success, whenever colds, coughs, or similar complaints have rendered medicine necessary. I have myself found it an excellent and agreeable remedy for a very painful and troublesome affection of the breast, accompanied with soreness and with obstructed and difficult breathing.

On these accounts I do not hesitate to recommend Hamilton's Elixir, as a valuable medicine, and deserving public attention.

LUTHER MARTIN.

Mr. Abijah Henry, Bridge-street, Baltimore, was cured by one bottle of Hamilton's elixir of a very complicated disorder, occasioned by a severe cold caught several months ago. He breathed with the greatest difficulty, and was often thrown into weakening sweats when he attempted to walk any distance, and his voice would frequently fail in such a degree that he could only attempt to whisper: he has been upwards of six weeks without a return of his complaints and desires to give this public testimony in favor of this invaluable medicine.

Dr. Hamilton's GRAND RESTORATIVE,

Is recommended as an invaluable medicine, for the speedy relief and permanent cure of the various complaints which result from dissipated pleasures—juvenile indiscretions—residence in climates unfavorable to the constitution—the immoderate use of tea, frequent intoxication, or any other destructive intemperance—the unskilful or excessive use of mercury—the diseases peculiar to females at a certain period of life—bad lyings in, &c. &c.

And is proved by long and extensive experience to be absolutely unparallelled in the cure of

Nervous Disorders,	Violent cramps in the stomach and back,
Consumptions,	Indigestion,
Lowness of spirits,	Melancholy,
Loss of appetite,	Gout in the stomach,
Impurity of the blood,	Pains in the limbs,
Hysterical affections,	Relaxations,
Inward weaknesses,	Involuntary emissions,
Seminal weaknesses,	Obstinate gleets,
Fluorbus (or whites)	Impotency, &c. &c.
Barrenness,	

In cases of extremity, where the long prevalence and obstinacy of disease has brought on a general impoverishment of the system, excessive debility of the whole frame, and a wasting of the flesh, which no nourishment or cordial could repair, a perseverance in the use of this medicine has performed the most astonishing cures.

HAMILTON'S ESSENCE AND EXTRACT OF MUSTARD,

A safe and effectual remedy for gout, rheumatism, palsey, sprains, bruises, pains in the face and neck, &c. And has performed more cures in the above complaint than all the other medicines ever before made public.

From Dr. Weatherburn, Wythe county, Virginia.

GENTLEMEN,

I purchased at your shop the preparations you call Hamilton's Essence, or Extract of Mustard, which I believe has perfectly removed a chronic rheumatism (of that kind named sciatica, or of the hip joint) under which I had labored for a long time, and which had baffled every article in the Materia Medica, and every mode of treatment received into practice for the cure of this obstinate disease. If you think this letter useful you are at liberty to make it public.

Yours, &c.

W. WEATHERBURN.

John Hoover, rope maker, South Second street, between Mary and Christian streets, Philadelphia, voluntarily maketh oath as follows, namely,

That his wife, Mary Hoover, was so severely afflicted with a violent rheumatism, very dangerously situated the consequence of a severe cold after lying in, as to be confined to her bed for several weeks, and was at length reduced to the melancholy apprehension of remaining a cripple for life, notwithstanding the most respectable medical advice was followed, and every probable remedy attempted: when seeing several cases of cures performed by Hamilton's Essence and Extract of Mustard, they were procured from Mr. Birch, No. 17, South Second street. The first application enabled her to walk across the room, and the use of one bottle restored her to her usual state of health and strength.

JOHN HOOVER.

Sworn and subscribed before

EBENEZER FERGUSON, Esq.

One of the justices of the peace for Philadelphia county.

HAMILTON'S

WORM DESROYING LOZENGES,

Which have within four years past cured upwards of one hundred and twenty thousand persons of both sexes, of every age, and in every situation, of various dangerous complaints arising from worms, and from obstructions or foulness in the stomach and bowels.

This medicine bears no analogy whatever of similar title, so commonly complained of as operating with violence, on the contrary a particular excellence of this it contains nothing but what is perfectly innocent, and so mild in its operation that it cannot injure the most delicate pregnant lady, or the tenderest infant of a week old should no worms exist in the body, but will without pain or griping, cleanse the stomach and bowels of whatever is foul or offensive, and thereby prevent the production of worms and many fatal disorders. They are particularly efficacious in carrying off all gross humors and corruptions; feverish and billious complaints, and the safest and mildest purgative that can be used on the occasion.

Description of Worms, and the symptoms by which they are known.

Worms which infest the human body, are chiefly of four kinds, viz. the Teres or large round worm, the Ascaidres, or small maw worm, the Cucurbitina, or short flat, white worm, and lastly, the Tænia or tape worm so called from its resemblance to tape; this is often many yards long, and is full of joints—It is most hurtful and most difficult to cure.

Among the symptoms attending worms, are disagreeable breath, especially in the morning—Bad and corrupted gums—Itching in the nose and about the seat—Convulsions and epileptic fits, and sometimes privation of speech—Starting and grinding of the teeth in sleep—Irregular appetite, sometimes loathing food, and sometimes voracious—Purging, with slimy and fœtid stools—Vomiting—Large and hard belly—Pains and sickness at the stomach—Pains in the head and thighs, with lowness of spirits—Slow fever, with small irregular pulse—A dry cough—Excessive thirst—Sometimes pale and unhealthy countenance, and sometimes the face bloated and flushed.

Persons afflicted with any of the above symptoms should have immediate recourse to Hamilton's worm destroying lozenges, which have been constantly attended with success in all complaints similar to those above described.

A dose of this medicine given occasionally during the warm season will effectually prevent the vomiting and purging of children, a dreadful disorder which annually destroys thousands of the infant part of our cities. It is likewise the mildest and most certain remedy known and has restored to health and strength a great number when in advanced stages of this fatal complaint. Particular and plain instructions are given for every part of the necessary treatment in such cases.

Children generally take this medicine with eagerness, having a pleasing appearance, and an agreeable taste.

CASES OF CURES—

By Hamilton's

WORM DESTROYING LOZENGES,

(Selected from thousands) the authenticity of which any person may ascertain either by letter or personal application.

TAPE WORM.

Mr. SAMUEL FULLER, Inn keeper, on the Harford road, ten miles from Baltimore, began about twenty months ago to be grievously afflicted with a tape worm, which increased fast in size and strength, so as to excite the most horrid sensations by his writhing motions and intolerable pains, resembling the gnawing and tearing of his bowels, which deprived him of his necessary sleep, and caused such dreadful apprehensions as cannot be conceived but by one in a similar situation—his appetite wasted rapidly, and with that his strength, so that he was unable to attend to any business—when he heard of some excellent cures performed by Hamilton's worm lozenges, he took a large dose, which brought away about FOUR YARDS of the worm (now in the possession of Lee, & co.) but a renewal of his pains soon convinced him that this monstrous reptile had recovered its first vigor—Application was made to Lee & Co. for more of their medicine, with their advice, from which resulted the total expulsion of his formidable enemy, in several pieces, which he supposed to be SIX or EIGHT YARDS more. A few months have since elapsed, and Mr. Fuller is now in perfect health. The above facts are well known to a numerous circle of his neighbors, and himself will gratify any who may wish to make further inquiries on the subject. Although Hamilton's worm lozenges produce such powerful effects, when necessary, yet they are perfectly innocent and mild in their operation on the human body, even taken in large doses, as Mr. Fuller will testify—their particular mildness is abundantly evident in innumerable cures of infants.

Communicated by Dr. John Spangler, York town, Pennsylvania.

Letter from the reverend Mr. JOHN MOLTHER minister of the Moravian church, in York-town.

York, January 4th, 1802.

DEAR SIR,

Dr. Hamilton's lozenges have been recommended to me as a very adequate means for the cure of children afflicted with worms, I procured a box for the use of my family, to try whether by means of this medicine I might be enabled to gain a point, which, to accomplish, different other means had proved abortive. My eldest boy had a very sickly appearance, was very restless at night, grew leaner from time to time; in short, he seemed to be in a precarious state of health, which would yield to none of the medicines administered, until I gave him two doses of lozenges, agreeably to the directions, which carried off a substance to all appearance a mere mucus but upon close inspection quite repeled with very small living animals. Not one of that sort of worms which usually afflict children came from him. Since that period he grew remarkably better in health, and though lean, has got a fresh and lively complexion. Upon different occasions I have used this medicine as a purging substitute, and found it to answer exceedingly well, without bringing on belly ache, or any other disagreeable sensations, so often occasioned by purging medicines. Upon the which I judge this medicine to be, besides its main object, one of the most salutary means for restoring lost appetite, and promoting a proper state of digestion, by carrying off that bilious substance, which engenders so much indisposition both among children and adults.

I am, Sir, your most obedient servant,

JOHN MOLTHER.

Dr. Hahn's true and genuine German Corn Plaister.

An infalliable remedy for corns, speedily removing them root and branch, without giving pain.

The genuine Persian Lotion,

So celebrated among the fashionable throughout Europe, as an invaluable cosmetic perfectly innocent and safe, free from corrosive and repellent minerals (the basis of other lotions) and of unparalelled efficacy in preventing and removing blemishes in the face and skin of every kind, particularly freckles, pimples, inflammatory redness, scurfs, tetters, rings worms, sun burns, prickle heat, &c.

The Persian Lotion operates mildly, without impeding that natural, insensible perspiration, which is so essential to health. Yet its salutary effects are speedy and permanent, rendering the skin delicately soft and clear, improving the complexion, and restoring the bloom of youth. Never failing to render an ordinary countenance beautiful, and an handsome one more so.

The Restorative Powder for the Teeth and Gums.

This excellent preparation comforts & strengthens the gums, preserves the enamel from decay, and cleanses and whitens the teeth, by absorbing all that acrimonious slime and foulness, which suffered to accumulate, never fails to injure and finally ruin them.

Dr. Hahn's genuine Eye-Water.

A sovereign remedy for all diseases of the eyes, whether the effect of natural weakness or of accident, destructions of rheum, dullness, itching and films on the eyes, never failing to cure those maladies which frequently succeed the small pox, measles and fevers, and wonderfully strengthening a weak sight. Hundreds have experienced its excellent virtues, when nearly deprived of sight.

Tooth Ache Drops.

The only remedy yet discovered which gives immediate and lasting relief in the most severe instances.

The Sovereign Ointment for the Itch.

Which is warranted an infallible remedy at one application, and may be used with perfect safety on pregnant women or on infants a week old, containing not a particle of mercury, or any other dangerous ingredient whatever, and is not accompanied with that tormenting smell, which attends the application of other remedies.

The Anodyne Elixir,

For the cure of every kind of head ache.

Indian Vegetable Specific,

A safe and speedy remedy for the venerial disease.

"An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure."

For the prevention and cure of bilious and malignant fevers,

IS RECOMMENDED

Dr. Hahn's Anti-Billious Pills.

The operation of these pills is perfectly mild, so as to be used with safety by persons in every situation, and of every age.

They are excellently adapted to carry off superfluous bile, and prevent its morbid secretions; to restore and amend the appetite: to procure a free perspiration, and thereby prevent colds, which are often attended with fatal consequence; a dose never fails to remove a cold, if taken on its first appearance. They are celebrated for removing habitual costiveness; sickness at the stomach, and severe head ache; and ought to be taken by all persons on a change of climate.

☞ Sold likewise by S. Pleasants, Richmond; Ross and Douglass, Petersburg; T. Green, Fredericksburgh; G. Purdie, Smithfield; M. Jones, Suffolk; Dr. Miller, Winchester; R. Greenhow, Williamsburgh; and J. Shaw, Leesburg.

September 4 taw

Dissolution of Copartnership.

THE Copartnership hitherto subsisting under the firm of *Joseph Riddle & Co.* of Alexandria, was dissolved the first instant, by mutual consent: All persons that are indebted to, or that have claims on the same, are requested to come forward and settle, as it is desirable to close the concern as soon as possible. Those whose accounts are of long standing are particularly requested to attend to this notice, and make payments to either of the subscribers.

JOSEPH RIDDLE,
Of Alexandria.
JAMES DALL,
Of Baltimore.

September 18. tf

JOSEPH RIDDLE

Has Received by the Ceres and other ships late arrived at Baltimore, a considerable part of his

FALL GOODS;

Which are now opening at his store in Fairfax street, and daily expects an additional supply from the United States from Liverpool.

September 28. d

LOST,

On Wednesday evening last, in or near the town

The outer Case of a WATCH.

It is of G. LD, plain and of modern fashion.

Five Dollars reward will be given, to any person who will deliver it to the

PRINTER.

February 22. d

☞ A few copies of the American Gardener may be had at the Book Store of Robert Gray.

PRINTED DAILY
BY SAMUEL SNOWDEN.